

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

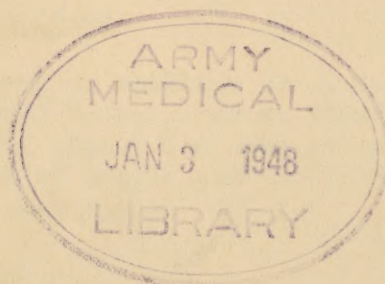
W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

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SECTION I GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed (Inclosure #1) with this Weekly Bulletin.

Title: Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms

Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 5

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Repatriation from Soviet Held Areas

Repatriation from Soviet held areas has been suspended for the winter months. Facilities will be in readiness for reopening on 1 April 49 or on 30 days notice.

One case of typhus fever was discovered aboard the repatriation ship, TOKOJU MARU arriving Hakodate 2 December from Maoka, Karafuto. The patient was hospitalized and the Tokoju Maru placed in quarantine until 18 December. One thousand four hundred fifty-seven contacts, passengers and crew members, remain in quarantine aboard the ship.

Smallpox in Korea and in the Philippines

Because of the recent outbreak of smallpox in U. S. occupied Korea, all individuals departing for Japan will be required to show evidence of successful vaccination within the preceding 60 days. The same restrictions apply to individuals arriving from the Port of Manila and the Island of Mindora, which have been declared infected with smallpox.

Primary Function of Health Centers

Observations and information gleaned from staff visits and from Military Government Monthly Activities Reports indicates that some individuals still consider the Health Center merely a clinic. It is true that the clinical activities are a prominent feature of the Health Center and they are of the utmost importance in the accomplishment of its mission. However, it is emphasized that everyone concerned thoroughly understands that the primary function of the Health Center is overall public health administration and not merely the operation of clinical facilities.

Meetings of Health Center Directors

Reference Section I Weekly Bulletin No. 99. As a means of improving public health administration regular conferences of Health Center Directors, together with key prefectural health officials and Military Government Health Officers will prove beneficial to all concerned. It is recommended that conferences be held in the Health Centers. Insofar as possible it would be well to rotate the meetings among the various Health Centers within the prefecture so as to hold at least one meeting in each health center once a year. In this way every key prefectural health official and every Health Center Director will have an opportunity to see every other Health Center in the prefecture at least once a year. This should stimulate the improving of some sub-standard Health Centers in both administration and facilities.

BCG Programs

Military Government Health Officers, active in the BCG program in Japan, will be interested in the status of BCG studies in the United States. An article by Dr. Sol Roy Rosenthal of the Tice Laboratory, University of Illinois College of Medicine, in the January 10, 1948 issue of the J.A.M.A. gives an excellent account of his work in Chicago. Another enlightening article by Dr. Joseph Aronson appeared in the September 1948 issue of the American Review of Tuberculosis. The latter describes the experience of the U. S. Department of the Interior with BCG among the American Indians.

Both of these papers are the leading articles of the named issue and reflect the great interest which is now being manifested in BCG in the United States.

The small number of individuals (under 2,000) involved in each of these prominent studies gives some indication of the rare opportunity which exists for studying the results of BCG in Japan where several million BCG inoculations are given every year.

The Ministry of Welfare will, in the near future, institute a comprehensive system of recording BCG data. When this system is inaugurated, all Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that the instructions are followed implicitly.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Rabies Control

The Prefectures of Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa and Chiba have initiated a plan to consolidate a round-up of stray dogs as a control measure in reducing the number of cases of Rabies in dogs. The original plan submitted by Tokyo-to has been adopted with the exception of a few minor changes. The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare took an active part in arranging this drive.

Niigata Prefecture Inspection

An inspection of veterinary activities in this prefecture disclosed that extensive work has been done in establishing the food inspection program. In many cases improvements in all phases of inspection were noted especially in the utilization of screening material, construction of new plants and the adoption of good sanitary measures in retail shops handling various food commodities. Recommendations were made at the time of inspection to correct or facilitate the improvement of food inspection as a whole when deficiencies were encountered. The overall food sanitation program is definitely showing improvement.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted a negative report for the period 6 - 10 December.

Animal Disease Control

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has submitted a plan for approval of a program in which horses will be immunized against Equine Encephalomyelitis for the year 1949.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications

"History of Nursing" by Sellew and Neusse, in Japanese will be available the end of December and can be ordered from:

Mr. Katsu Suzuki
Far Eastern Literary Public Co.,
Branch Bldg. Finance Ministry
2 - 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo

Price ¥ 250.00

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

During the period 28 Nov - 4 Dec, 955 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 14 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DLT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Akita			1		
Hokkaido			5		
Saitama		50			
Ishikawa		5			
Hyogo	50			50	
Wakayama		60	25		
Shimane		50			
Yamaguchi		12	12	12	
Kagawa	48				
Kochi	216				
Fukuoka	50	144	74		
Oita		12	6		
Miyazaki	48	12		12	
Ehime					1
Total	412	345	123	74	1

On 7 December nine surplus U. S. army weapons carriers were released to the Ministry of Welfare. The distribution of these vehicles has been scheduled as follows:

Prefecture	Using Agency
Fukushima	Fukushima Health Center
Kochi	Kochi Health Center
Tottori	Yonago Health Center
Shimane	Hikawa Health Center
Saga	Saga Health Center
Osaka	Toyonaka Health Center
Yamagata	Yamagata Health Center
Hokkaido	Engaru Health Center
Osaka	Protection Section, Public Welfare Bureau, Osaka Prefecture

Allocation and distribution of Ephedrine HCl is not made during the summer months in order to conserve the supplies for the winter months when the need for this drug is at its highest. A special allocation of ephedrine HCl tablets, the first of the winter season, is being made at this time.

Tickets are enroute to prefectures for the following quantities:

Distribution of Ephedrine			
Prefecture	Ephedrine Hydrochloride (Tabs)	Prefecture	Ephedrine Hydrochloride
Hokkaido	752,000	Ishikawa	232,000
Aomori	233,000	Fukui	159,000
Iwate	258,000	Yamanashi	159,000
Miyagi	340,000	Nagano	425,000
Akita	246,000	Gifu	301,000
Yamagata	251,000	Shizuoka	476,000
Fukushima	379,000	Aichi	658,000
Ibaraki	437,000	Mie	308,000
Tochigi	324,000	Shiga	170,000
Gumma	302,000	Kyoto	479,000
Saitama	402,000	Osaka	761,000
Chiba	471,000	Hyogo	747,000
Tokyo	1,533,000	Nara	168,000
Kanagawa	545,000	Wakayama	216,000
Niigata	527,000	Tottori	127,000
Toyama	207,000	Shimane	202,000

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Ephedrine Hydrochloride (Tabs)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Ephedrine Hydrochloride</u>
Okayama	386,000	Fukuoka	873,000
Hiroshima	495,000	Saga	218,000
Yamaguchi	364,000	Nagasaki	317,000
Tokushima	170,000	Kumamoto	433,000
Kagawa	189,000	Oita	292,000
Ehime	345,000	Miyazaki	202,000
Kochi	186,000	Kagoshima	435,000
		Total	17,700,000 tabs.

Production

Attention is invited to Inclosure No. 4 to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No. 101, 29 November - 5 December, which was inadvertently listed as "Distribution of Medical and Sanitary Supplies and Equipment". It should read correctly as "Tables of Production of Medical and Sanitary Supplies and Equipment - October 1948".

A total of 4,146 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 28 Nov - 4 Dec.

During the period 28 November - 4 December, 50,900 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 225 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 10,800 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 139,400 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 20,600 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 5,225 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,331,880 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 583,361 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

As of 6 December, it was learned that a total of 16,234 vials of typhus vaccine, produced indigenously, now out-of-date, upon reassay, failed to pass potency tests of minimum standards. This stock consequently has been destroyed. At the same time, a total of 11,880 vials of U.S. produced imported vaccine, now out-of-date, upon reassay, failed to pass. This, too, must be discounted from present stocks available for distribution, so that, as of 6 December, total stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare are 29,920 vials. A complete stock on hand, in both regional warehouses and in biological-producing plants, reads, as of 6 December, 32,611 vials of U.S.-produced vaccine and 34,199 vials of Japanese-produced vaccine.

The distribution of standard coal and lignite to the medical supply industry during July, August and September, the second quarter, JFY 48, in comparison to the proposed allocations during the period, is indicated as follows:

Below tabulation indicates percentage of deliveries against the allocated amounts for subject period.

Allocated amount of coal	30,000 tons
Received amount of coal	22,931.9
Percentage	76.4%

Allocated amount of lignite	22,330 tons
Received amount of lignite	14,805.6
Percentage	66 %

<u>District</u>	<u>Allocated Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Classification by District</u>		<u>Received Am't of Lignite</u>
		<u>Received Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Allocated Am't of Lignite</u>	
Hokkaido	1,050 tons	677.2 tons	-	-
Tohoku	900	602	2,900 tons	625 tons
Kanto-Shi-				
netsu	10,500	7,713	7,400	4,342.8
Tokai-Hoku-				
riku	1,600	995.5	3,550	1,863.8
Kinki	11,700	9,323.8	8,070	5,842
Chugoku	700	428	60	-
Yamaguchi	700	683	-	-
Shikoku	400	305	300	240
Kyushu	2,450	2,204.4	50	-
Total	30,000 tons	22,931.9 tons	22,330 tons	14,805.6 tons

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Allocated Amt of Coal</u>	<u>Received Amt of Coal</u>	<u>Allocated Amt of Lignite</u>	<u>Received Amt of Lignite</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	1,050 tons	677.2 tons	-	-
Tohoku	Yamagata	213 tons	150	1,235 tons	240 tons
	Iwate	5	5	-	-
	Aomori	-	-	65	35
	Miyagi	147	115	200	30
	Fukushima	535	332	1,400	320
Total		900 tons	602 tons	2,900 tons	625 tons
Kanto- Shinetsu	Tokyo-to	7,171 tons	5,244 tons	4,820 tons	3,219.6 tons
	Chiba	575	443	720	552
	Ibaraki	15	10	15	-
	Gumma	49	34	120	62
	Saitama	547	328	515	258
	Kanagawa	1,391	997	770	222
	Nagano	120	70	75	29.2
	Niigata	632	587	-	-
Total		10,500 tons	7,713 tons	7,400 tons	4,342.8 tons
Tokai- Hokuriku	Shizuoka	381 tons	296 tons	670 tons	434 tons
	Aichi	829	437	1,850	714.8
	Gifu	13	-	45	10
	Mie	29	-	200	70
	Toyama	340	262.5	775	635
	Ishikawa	8	-	10	-
Total		1,600 tons	995.5 tons	3,550 tons	1,863.8 tons
Kinki	Fukui	90 tons	-	-	-
	Nara	60	60 tons	55 tons	55 tons
	Wakayama	234	134	110	-
	Shiga	102	10	15	-
	Kyoto-fu	837	663	845	382
	Osaka	8,708	7,221	5,565	4,408
	Hyogo	1,669	1,233	1,480	997
Total		11,700 tons	9,323.8 tons	8,070 tons	5,842 tons
Chugoku	Hiroshima	435 tons	338 tons	30 tons	-
	Okayama	245	70	30	-
	Shimane	20	20	-	-
Total		700 tons	428 tons	60 tons	-
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	700 tons	683 tons	-	-
Shikoku	Tokushima	353 tons	293 tons	210 tons	240 tons
	Ehime	-	-	10	-
	Kochi	20	-	-	-
	Kagawa	27	12	80	-
Total		400 tons	305 tons	300 tons	240 tons
Kyushu	Saga	90 tons	38 tons	-	-
	Kumamoto	152	102.4	-	-
	Fukuoka	2,117	1,973.3	40 tons	-
	Nagasaki	-	-	10	-
	Oita	5	5	-	-
	Kagoshima	86	86	-	-
Total		2,450 tons	2,204.7 tons	50 tons	-

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Agent Power of Arrest

The Narcotic Control Law (Law No. 123 of 1948) which became effective 10 July 1948, has been amended so that the police power given Narcotic Agents

by Diet Law No. 112 will be continued. This amendment was necessary as Diet Law No. 112 was based upon Imperial Ordinance No. 528 which will become ineffective 1 January 1949. The new amendment will be promulgated 10 December and become effective 1 January 1949.

Steel Cabinets for Narcotic Storage

The Ministry of Welfare October Report of Narcotic Control Activities lists 25 thefts of narcotic stocks, one of a hospital and 24 being of individual physicians. It is recommended that all physicians reporting such thefts have their future narcotic purchases limited to a one month supply until better narcotic storage is provided. This storage may be a regulation steel safe or the much more economical steel cabinet recommended by the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare, purchase of which may be arranged through the Narcotic Agents or a narcotic local wholesaler.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipment, number 109, of relief supplies for Japan, arrived in Yokohama on 26 November aboard the S.S. Staghound and contained 9.45 tons of clothing.

LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now total 7,061.40 tons, consisting of the following:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,414.71
Clothing (including shoes)	1,278.41
Medicines	59.37
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	101.29
Total	<u>7,061.40</u>

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

CARE has received two shipments of packages (oriental food pack only) since the beginning of their distribution operations in Japan in July. The following report covers the status of "CARE packages for Japan" as of 30 Nov:

Total Packages received		19,979
Total packages damaged	1,933	
*Total packages delivered	6,065	
Total packages in process of delivery	<u>2,143</u>	<u>10,141</u>
Total packages (food only) on hand & not consigned		9,838

* (Includes 150 packages sent to Okinawa)

Japanese Red Cross Society

National Conference:

A meeting of all prefectural (chapter) executives will be held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) between the dates 16 - 17 December. The purpose of this conference is to discuss and review the following programs: Membership Campaign, Disaster Relief, Volunteer Services, Chapter Administration and Junior Red Cross.

Disaster Relief Operations:

A vessel owned and operated by the Kochi Prefectural Government sailing from the port of Shimoda to the port of Suzaki, was caught in the typhoon "Agnes" on 19 November at 0600 and was washed ashore at Kamikawaguchi at 0730 on the same date.

The Japanese Red Cross sent a medical aid and rescue team immediately to the scene of the marine disaster. Emergency medical aid and treatment was administered to nine persons with three of them who were seriously injured being hospitalized. Several members of the Red Cross Volunteer Service Group in the village of Shirotakawa, near the scene of the disaster, assisted in the rescue work and gave emergency assistance (clothing and food) to the many victims.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Prefectural reports covering the progress of the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of ¥ 879,631,985.05 raised (collected) towards the established goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 74.9% of quota. (Note: 13 prefectures have reached or exceeded their goal).

Many prefectures are not making prompt reports covering their collections and they are to be encouraged to keep the Central Committee currently informed regarding the progress of their prefectural campaign.

The progress of each prefectures in the "Joint Fund Campaign", including the date of their latest report, is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	55,656,500.00	30 Nov.	79.5%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov.	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,000,000.00	14 Nov.	100.0
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov.	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,100,000.00	21 Nov.	101.0
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	18,961,148.39	22 Nov.	94.8
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,421,461.47	15 Nov.	107.1
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,588,587.75	1 Dec.	97.3
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	17,222,000.00	30 Nov.	82.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	7,030,000.00	15 Nov.	58.6
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,314,204.00	15 Nov.	108.2
Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 Nov.	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	55,796,759.04	8 Dec.	69.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	39,659,891.00	24 Nov.	56.7
Niigata	29,000,000.00	24,384,700.00	25 Nov.	84.0
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	25 Nov.	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,431,084.00	15 Nov.	88.0
Fukui	13,000,000.00	11,616,124.38	17 Nov.	89.5
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 Nov.	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	27,728,000.00	20 Nov.	92.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov.	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,421,507.00	1 Dec.	102.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	67,465,649.43	30 Nov.	102.2
Mie	20,000,000.00	19,016,091.00	1 Dec.	95.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	10,230,000.00	27 Nov.	93.0
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	17,692,222.37	30 Nov.	35.4
Osaka	85,000,000.00	62,230,110.89	3 Dec.	73.2
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	16,881,712.00	20 Nov.	28.1
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.00	5 Dec.	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 Nov.	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,222,385.00	30 Nov.	58.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	7,992,331.47	20 Nov.	79.9
Okayama	21,000,000.00	18,546,170.00	18 Nov.	88.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	26,445,570.00	16 Nov.	88.4
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	28 Nov.	34.6
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 Nov.	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	13,363,772.00	25 Nov.	94.6

(Cont'd)

Cont'd.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	17 Nov.	85.1%
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 Nov.	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	32,059,723.04	3 Dec.	64.1
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct.	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	2,122,240.00	21 Nov.	10.6
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,898,582.00	1 Dec.	94.8
Oita	18,000,000.00	16,360,265.00	30 Nov.	91.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct.	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov.	26.2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,175,450,000.00	879,631,985.05		74.9%

National Survey of Physically Handicapped Persons

The Ministry of Welfare has been sending out questionnaires to all prefectures in an attempt to make an accurate survey of all physically handicapped persons in Japan. In view of the fact that an unsatisfactory survey was made in April 1948 and that the compilation of these figures are urgently needed in the Rehabilitation Program for the Physically Handicapped, it is recommended that all Military Government Welfare Officers assist in expediting this survey on a local level as a target date of 1 February/has been set by the Ministry of Welfare for completion.

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SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 95, 18 - 24 Oct, regarding a summary of the Health Insurance Program, notably that part of it which is under government management.

On 1 August a revision to the Law became effective which increased certain flat-rate benefits provided in the Law. However, in the benefit statistics for August shown in Inclosure No. 2 these increases are not yet fully reflected due to the fact that benefit payments made in August were largely in respect to claims which arose prior to that month.

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Reference is made to Hohatsu Nos. 87, 88, and 90, issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the Prefectural Governors between November 18 and 29. Hohatsu No. 87 calls attention to the number of associations delinquent in making their deposits to the Medical Fee Payment Fund. To fulfill the purpose of the Fund which is to make prompt payment of medical care claims, it is essential that the deposits be kept currently up-to-date.

Hohatsu No. 88 refers to the fact that a number of the medical care claims were incorrect owing to insufficient instructions given to insurance doctors. Also employer-owned hospitals or clinics serving a Health Insurance Society established within the same employer's business enterprise are not required to use the Fund, but are permitted to make direct settlement with the Health Insurance Society concerning payment for services rendered to members of that Society.

Hohatsu No. 90 calls attention to the delay in payment of medical care claims due to inefficiency in the processing thereof. Although some delay was to be expected in the first few months in preauditing the bills, this lag should be reduced with each succeeding month, until payments can be made promptly within ten days after presentation of the bill.

Health Insurance

Reference is made to Hohatsu No. 43 dated 23 August 1948 subject: "With Respect to the Insured Certificate of Health Insurance" issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Governor. This notice calls attention to several important factors affecting the functioning of the Health Insurance program, such as, the proper use of the insured's certificate, which is not transferable, a checking of certificates during the month of October, coordination of insurance doctors and dentists in giving medical care to dependents and the reports by employers which are to include the number of dependents of the employee.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
84	12/9/48	Law for the Restriction of Population Inflow into Urban Areas	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Construction, Japanese Government offering no objection to non-extension of above-subject law beyond 31 December 1948.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Inclosures:

1. TB-PH-VEL 5 - Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms.
2. Social Insurance Statistics Benefits Granted Under Government-Managed Health Insurances.
3. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ending 4 December 1948.
4. Monthly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Month ending 30 November 1948.

(No Restricted Annex included in this issue)

Inclosures missing

